



PEOPLE'S WEEKLY



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EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 21, 1946

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60,000 TAKING PART IN STRIKE

Support for Farm Strike in Edmonton

C.C.F. Meeting Passes Resolution—Scores Antagonistic Action City Council

ENDORSE ROPER'S STATEMENT

Support of the farmers of Alberta in their fight for prices for farm products that will give them an equitable share of the national income, was expressed in a resolution passed unanimously at a meeting of the Edmonton C.C.F. in the I.O.O.F. Hall on Tuesday evening.

The meeting also unanimously approved of the statement issued by the provincial leader of the C.C.F. dissociating the C.C.F. group in the legislature from the prejudicial statement made by Premier E. C. Manning on the eve of the present farm strike.

Another resolution expressing unanimous endorsement expressed disapproval of the attitude of the majority of the members of the Edmonton City Council in dealing with the problem of the farm strike.

Resent Journal Stand

Mayor H. D. Ainlay, who was present at the C.C.F. meeting, stated that he did not approve of the action of the City Council in expressing "indignation" over the action of the farmers in calling a

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SECURITY COUNCIL IN ACTION



Meeting in Lake Success, N. Y., the United Nations Security Council discusses the vexing problems of international relations. Seated about the council table are (l. to r.): Dr. Oscar Lange, Poland; Andrei Gromyko, Russia; Alexander Cadogan, Great Britain and Herschel Johnson, United States.

COMING HERE



SAM WATSON

COAST-TO-COAST TOUR BY BRITISH LABORITE OCT. 20

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Sam Watson, genial British Labor spokesman who was guest speaker and fraternal delegate at the recent national convention of the C.C.F., will speak before Canadian audiences in a coast-to-coast tour in late October and November.

Arrangements have been made with the British Labor Party to have Mr. Watson appear under the auspices of the C.C.F. in a speaking tour. As a member of the National Executive of the Labor Party, Mr. Watson is well qualified to present a clear-cut picture of the new social order which is taking shape in Britain under the Attlee government. His appearance (Continued on page 8)

Sickness and Accidents Costs U.S. 8 Billions

WASHINGTON.—Sickness and accidents are costing the American people more than eight billion dollars a year. So says a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Labor and Education, headed by Senator Claude Pepper (Dem., Fla.).

In its final report, the committee called for health facilities for all the people to correct the "shocking inadequacies of our medical care system and our generally low level of health."

Production For Use—Not Profit

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Bricks made by the publicly owned brick plant at Estevan, Saskatchewan could be sold to private dealers in the United States at \$5 per 1,000 more than can be obtained in Canada. But to the Saskatchewan Government profits from the sale of brick are a secondary consideration. The Dominion government gets first priority for its housing projects; then come hospitals and other provincial projects, the balance going to private concerns. Under this policy at least 80% of the total output is sold at home in spite of the higher profit that could be made elsewhere.

Acquired and renovated at a cost of \$200,000 the plant now reports production at the rate of 40,000 bricks per day. The estimated yearly output is 12 million bricks, the plant being unable to operate throughout the winter.

FARMER DEMANDS ARE REASONABLE SAYS COLDWELL

Charges Government Trying To Avoid Embarrassment of Fact-Finding Report

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Veterans, farmers and workers are "in revolt against threatening economic conditions, resorting to the weapons of protest and self-defence because they see their standard of living threatened and their future security jeopardized," M. J. Coldwell, National Leader of the C.C.F., said in a CBC national broadcast on Wednesday night, September 18.

Mr. Coldwell charged that the federal government "is trying to avoid embarrassment" which might result from the report of a fact-finding committee on parity prices for farmers. He pointed out that the Saskatchewan C.C.F. govern-

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Has Become Mass Action By Farmers

A.F.U. Membership Growing By Thousands As Protest Continues

SUPPORT FROM OTHERS

Alberta Farmers Union officials estimate that the number of farmers now participating in the non-delivery strike in Alberta is in excess of sixty thousand. Action has spread to every part of the province and has become a general protest not in any way confined to the membership of the A.F.U., officials declare.

At the same time membership in the Alberta Farmers Union is increasing at a rate almost too rapid to be counted. Officials estimate that the membership of the union which was twenty thousand when the strike began now stands at more than 28,000.

Typical of the way in which new memberships are rolling in is the experience at Olds where there was no local of the A.F.U. and no members. Farmers in the district spontaneously decided to participate in the strike and 310 memberships were sent in to the A.F.U. office.

A.F.U. officials express appreciation of co-operation being received from many boards of trade, town councils and other organizations. E. A. Johnstone, President of the Alberta Board of Trade and

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PERSONAL STUFF BY E. E. R.

If you turn on your radio almost any time of the day or night you'll hear what may first sound like the moan of a sick calf, but which turns out to be a rendering of the latest "hit" ditty: "Doin' What Comes Naturally." I've never heard it all the way through but I don't think it has anything to do with strikes or with the reaction of politicians to strikes. But it is nevertheless true that when a politician expresses a reaction to such an event as a strike he is "doin' what comes naturally." Therefore it is no surprise to those who have been studying the course of the Alberta government in the past three or four years to hear that Premier Manning had come out so forcefully against the farm strike, attempting to prejudice public opinion against it before it had begun. Last year after the Liberals decided to get back into provincial politics under their own name, I was talking to a leading Alberta Conservative who happens to be a good personal friend in spite of our political differences, and I asked him if the Conservatives would also re-organize their provincial party. With a grin he said, "Why should we? The present government is doing all right from our point of view, and do you think we could

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Why All the Heat?

By J. E. COOK
PRESIDENT, ALBERTA C.C.F.

ON THE NORTH AMERICAN continent in the short time since the actual fighting of the late war ceased almost every organized occupational group has been on strike and many of them still are on strike.

Industry itself is on strike. It has caused tie-ups in supplies of almost every commodity you can think of. Shortages that, without doubt, have caused serious loss and inconvenience to consumers all across Canada and have shorted supplies being sent for rehabilitation to war-torn Europe.

The wage increases demanded by, and granted to, many of these groups, if we believe the hired mouthpieces of government, have contributed to rising inflation and the cost of living on this continent for other groups.

There has, of course, been much serious difference of opinion as to the merits of claims and demands of the different striking groups. But as readers of news-

papers and news commentaries, and as listeners to the radio, many of us have been impressed by the detached, impersonal reports of the day to day struggles. Some of us may even have felt that there was too little of personal interest shown by the purveyors of news.

Irresponsible Handful?

But in Alberta all that is changed. According to the Edmonton Journal and some other Alberta newspapers and reflected in the radio broadcasts, just a handful of irresponsible farmers have been rushed into an ill-advised, poorly-organized, destined-to-failure, non-delivery strike, by a still smaller group of even less responsible leaders of an up-start farmers union, whose membership is largely centered in Northern Alberta.

But, my goodness, what a dangerous move this is! What a beastly threat to innocent bystanders!

What great impudence that farmers should attempt to tell the people of Edmonton that they are going to limit the milk and other goods they produce and supply to that city.

The Edmonton City Council called a special meeting and unanimously passed a resolution which read in part: "That we view with great indignation the attempt of the A.F.U. strike committee to gain its ends justified or unjustified, by causing innocent people to suffer." Word experts, like the members of the Edmonton City Council, in their resolutions, without doubt, say what they mean. The Council did not "view with concern or alarm" but with just good old-fashioned "indignation" the action, not of the farmers on strike, but the action, they say, of the A.F.U. strike committee. And it makes no difference whether the aims of the strike committee are justified or unjustified. "Who are they to tell US what to do?" challenges Ald. Mitchell. "Give them terms in Fort Saskatchewan," says Ald. Ogilvie. Ald. "Parsons" is horrified, "Surely," says he, "they realize 'they' are interfering with the health of the people."

... Bleats the Journal. The adoption of this condemnation resolution by unanimous vote, is the proper answer to the impudence of the people.

(Continued on page 4)

"FREEDOM"

of the PRESS

By Clifford E. Lee

PREMIER MANNING'S statement on the eve of the farm strike was very damaging to the farmers' chances of achieving what they were after. It got a great deal of publicity in the press, as, indeed, it should have.

The premier's statement was the more damaging because it made it appear that the people of Alberta in general were unsympathetic to the strike. Mr. Roper, C.C.F. leader in the legislature, made a statement to indicate this was not so. The statement was concise; it contained 378 words. Part of it, as it had to be, was critical of the premier's stand. The daily papers in effect refused to publish it. The Edmonton Journal quoted part of its first sentence, about 25 words. It ignored the significant parts altogether.



Then the Journal published an editorial attack on the C.C.F. In it was stated that the C.C.F. leader had "in a statement made over the week-end" condoned law-breaking. This was obvious distortion of the worst kind. Further it was a distortion of a statement which it had refused to publish. Anyone who read Mr. Roper's statement could see the extent of the editorial lie. But the Journal was taking good care its readers did not see the statement.

Lack of Press Decencies

One does not have to be a puritan in respect to the press to be incensed at this complete lack of the most elementary press decencies.

Mr. Roper protested to the editor of the Journal. This gentleman admitted that the editorial was not based on the statement. He indicated that if the statement were presented again it would be published in full. It was, hidden in the letter columns. Despite acknowledgement of failure to publish the statement, there was no apology in the newspaper. The statement was published as a letter. There was no indication of the date on which it had been originally made, nothing to identify it as the statement which was referred to in the scandalous editorial.

I have seen a lot of the daily press which disgusts me. It covers several years' interested observation and a considerable number of newspapers. But I think this takes the cake.

Important Part of Democracy

Naturally part of my resentment is due to the fact that it is

the C.C.F. which is the victim of most of this kind of thing. But my greatest resentment is not as a C.C.F.'er but as a democrat. I believe in democracy. I regard the daily press as an important part of democracy. I want a free press. I know that unethical conduct of an editor damages the prestige of the press, just as unethical practices of individual doctors or lawyers sour the public on the whole medical and legal professions. If there are forces in Canada who want a controlled press this sort of thing is food and drink to them.

The press should be a great instrument of democracy. Incompetents ruin it. It is like a dullard at the piano; discords on an instrument capable of Beethoven.

Must Inform People

Most people only "know" what they read in the papers. A newspaper man would be the last to dispute the contention that if we are to have an informed people the daily press must inform them. Able, conscientious newspapermen feel that democratic responsibility keenly. An editor who is afraid to have the public informed is an editor who fundamentally cannot believe in democracy at all. The people who read the papers are the people who cast the ballots. Our future depends upon their judgment. Can any democrat deny that the best guarantee of good government is to have them informed?

Serious Failure

Surely the refusal to publish a concise statement of the leader of a major political party (or a minor one, for that matter) on a current question like the farm strike is a serious failure to perform the function of the press in a democracy. And the deliberate distortion of such an unpublished statement puts an editor in the class of a lawyer who steals his trust funds or a doctor who performs an illegal operation.

Can anyone feel that the press has made an honest effort to inform the public on the details of the farmers' grievances? Was anything like the space used for this educational and informative purpose as was used to make the strikers look foolish and irresponsible?

The fact is that the job of editing a daily newspaper is a profession of stringent requirements. Too few editors are of professional calibre. Journalism has not reached a state of professionalism where low standards and malpractice are dealt with from within the profession itself. Probably such an organization is the only

way to achieve higher standards without some form of government control. And bad as the press is I would rather see it low in standard than controlled.

International Standards

One hopes that its international standards are higher than they are on domestic issues. In the present state of the world one would not like to think that important points of view are being withheld from us because the editors do not approve. Or that the statements of internationally important political leaders are being suppressed.

People have a right to be critical of the press. It is an important part of our social system. In a sense it is as much public business as schools, hospitals, the judiciary. You cannot take it or leave it. To an important degree it is immune to competitive processes; there will not be a third daily in Edmonton, or a fourth. We must insist on high standards on the part of those we have.

We want a FREE press. Free from editorial influence by commercial interests. Free from its fear of an informed public opinion. Free from the bungling of incompetents at the top.

MUST OUTGROW TRIBAL TOTEMS -DR. SHORTLIFFE

EDMONTON C.C.F. MEET

"The assault is on. Business in Canada is out to destroy the gains made by union labor during the war just as they are out to destroy the feeling of comradeship and alliance that existed with the Soviet during the war," Dr. Glen Shortliffe told a public meeting under the auspices of the Edmonton C.C.F. in the I.O.O.F. Hall on Tuesday evening when he spoke on the subject, "A New Enlightenment."

The "sound" or "hard-headed" man is not the man of "liberal education" who has been running this planet since the dawn of capitalism in the late eighteenth century, and it's time he developed enough elementary shame to own up to the mess he's got us into, he declared.

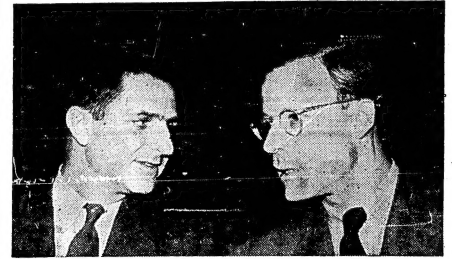
Liberal Education

Dr. Shortliffe contended that we sorely need the attributes which affected the thinking and living of the 18th century philosophers, who insisted that a man who aspired to be a philosopher should be well-informed, broad-minded, tolerant, socially active and believe in the worth of the individual and in his full and free development.

The three principles, Nature, Reason and Humanity, which characterized the philosophical movement which came to be known as the "Enlightenment" are as valid today as they were then, and must continue to be if human life is to have any meaning on this planet, he said.

Mass-Produced Ideas

In a society where even ideas are mass-produced, the idea-of-the-year in 1946 is the trite cliché that Russia is an enigma, said the speaker. But, he stated, there is no problem in understanding Russian foreign policy for anyone who has enough imagination to put himself in the place of the Soviet Union. He asked his audi-



David Lewis, national secretary of the C.C.F., and E. B. Jolliffe, K.C., leader of the Ontario C.C.F., addressed one of the largest meetings held in Hamilton on behalf of the striking steel workers. It was also the largest C.C.F. meeting ever held in Ontario, with a turn-out estimated at 15,000. Mayor Sam Lawrence of Hamilton, a stalwart C.C.F.'er, also addressed the meeting.



ANDREI GROMYKO, Another side of poker-faced Andrei Gromyko, chairman of the Russian delegation to U.N., emerged when a photograph caught him reading the comic section of a newspaper.



J. A. BEASLEY, of Australia, who found Gromyko in a sterner mood when the Australian delegate did some straight talking to the Russians at the Paris Peace Conference.

ence to imagine a single capitalist nation completely surrounded by a communist world. What would be the stand of that capitalist nation's emissaries on such matters as the right of veto as opposed to simple majority rule? he asked.

We must realize that we face in Canada a growing fear and suspicion of any sort of radical thought, he warned.

Must Meet New Situation

Dr. Shortliffe contended that "the hardest task that ever faces a generation of mankind is the necessity to re-adapt its modes of thought to an entirely new situation. But it is only by constantly performing such readaptations that man has survived at all as the dominant animal on the globe. We are faced with that task again now, as our forefathers were when feudalism died in harness as a useful form of social organization. In performing that task we shall need all the help that the thoughts of past generations, as recorded in the literature, the science, the art of the world, can give us."

The Choice

"But," he admonished, "we need too to remember in the words of the French socialist Jean Jaures, that it is not fire, not the ashes of the past that we must draw on for the future." Today we are faced with a choice between using our vast knowledge and resources for the happier and more creative life of man, or using them to end the reign of man on this planet. Whether we achieve the choice we all profess to desire depends on how thoroughly we can outgrow our tribal totems, on how courageously we dare to launch forth on new roads to bring our social organization into harmony with Nature, with Reason and with Humanity—it depends, if you like, on how well we recall and apply the sage advice of Abraham Lincoln when he said: "The dogmas of the quiet present, are inadequate to the stormy present. As our case is new, so we must think new and act anew."

John Burke presided. At the meeting and the speaker was introduced by Miss Mary R. Crawford.

BRITISH FARMERS ARE TO GET AN EXTRA SUBSIDY

OTTAWA, (CPA).—To bridge the gap between farmers' increased costs, and the holding of consumer prices, the British government has decided to pay an extra £11 million subsidy in the fiscal year 1946-47, according to the Commercial Secretary for Canada in a trade report released in Ottawa.

Increased prices, averaging 8 pence a hundredweight for wheat and corresponding increases for other products, are now going to the farmers of Great Britain. At the same time agricultural workers are assured a minimum wage of eighty shillings (about \$20) for a week of forty-eight hours. This is an increase from seventy shillings.

Effective August 1st, the average price to the grower (as estimated by the National Farmers' Union) is 14 shillings 11 pence per cwt. of wheat, or about \$1.75 a bushel.

Even larger subsidies are anticipated for the fiscal year 1947-48, when the government expects to pay out £15 million to cover the increase over former price levels. The farmers will get about \$2.15 a bushel for wheat, but prices to the consumer will be held at their present levels.

Sask. Gov't Buying Surplus Hay for Deficiency Areas

REGINA — The Saskatchewan Government will purchase all surplus hay in the province, to be used for resale in deficiency areas, it has been announced by Agriculture Minister I. C. Nollert. This forms another step in the government's plan to conserve feed and fodder for emergency circumstances.

Acting through municipalities, the government will contract with farmers in surplus areas to provide hay and will pay them up to \$3.50 per ton as an advance. Prices ranging from \$5 to \$15 per ton, depending on the grade, will be paid later, Mr. Nollert said.

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THE PEOPLE SPEAK

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 250 words in length.

DANGEROUS IMPLICATIONS

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: I read Mr. Jacques' letter to the People's Weekly and enjoyed the Editor's pithy little footnote.

But may I suggest that C.C.F.-ers might do well to point out to their well-meaning Social Credit friends the dangerous implications of the "Social Credit—America First-ers" alliance?

Mr. Jacques, in his defense of his new-found love, Gerald L. K. Smith, quotes from the "Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities." That bears a queer resemblance to Mussolini quoting from "Mein Kampf" in his own defense—for that Committee was the notorious Dies Committee, which throughout the war, remained remarkably blind, deaf, and dumb to fascist-type "Un-American" activity.

Mr. Gerald L. K. Smith, has the doubtful honor of being a former lieutenant of Silver Shirt, William Dudley Pelley (now in jail for sedition); friend of Mrs. Elizabeth Dillings (now under indictment for sedition); defender and champion of one, Peter Kent, who at present resides in an American prison after spending time since 1940 in British prisons for violation (in the interests of Nazi Germany) of the Officials' Secrets Act; and last, . . . the friend of Norman Jacques!

NELLIE PETERSON,
Mayerthorpe.

FARMER PAYS AND PAYS

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: The points brought forward by Elmore Philpott (columnist) in the August 17, "People's Weekly" dealing with "Farming Without Machinery" and the near-famine in "spare parts" on the prairies, much appealed to this reader. It was only the other day that I dug up the following provocative fact from the economics branch of the Agriculture Department, (Ottawa): "During the past forty years, it is estimated that the aggregate expenditures of the Western farmers on agricultural machinery, implements and spare parts would be about \$1,400,000,000."

That looks like approximately \$100,000 worth of those implements and spare parts every twenty-four hours across those 40 years—which is Big Business in any man's language?

Though I live in the "Industrial East" I got little pleasure out of the recent sudden and arbitrary 12½ per cent increase in farm machinery prices, which, though the cause may have originated further back in the steel price picture, made no compensatory alteration in farm commodities—the only source from which the farmers can get these additional \$5,000,000 annually.

It seems to me, therefore, that the authorities will be well advised to ponder the whiplash in those final words by E. P.: "... unless the manufacturers of central Canada begin to turn out farm machinery at fair prices, there will soon be co-op or state-owned farm implement factories built in the west itself."

Of course "Rome was not built in a day"; but I think one is on safe ground in assuming that the dynamic and potential Westerners will not stand idly by, for many more years—unless they get a fair deal.

Why should they?

"WESTERNER."

PROPOSE STRIKE ACTION AGAINST POOR ROADS

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: I was quite impressed with two resolutions submitted by the farmers in this area. It is an example of the general feeling of most Albertans about the poor conditions of the roads. The two resolutions read as follows:

"Whereas, several requests have been made by the residents

of the districts south of Lac La Biche for the improvement of roads, particularly the main road which is almost impassable even in dry weather and completely so in rainy weather; and,

"Whereas up to the present time nothing has been done to improve these roads; and,

"Whereas we, the farmers of these districts, namely, Norman-deau, Craighead, Brierville, Rich Lake, Goose Lake and Fork Lake, have extreme difficulty in hauling anything to Lac La Biche, our only shipping point and trading centre;

"Be it resolved that we, the farmers, and ratepayers of these districts decide to go on strike and that we will not pay taxes until the roads are made passable; "Be it resolved further that because we cannot drive cars on these roads nor trucks, we decide that if the roads are not repaired soon, we will send back our license plates and ask for our refunds."

Resolution No. 2:

"Whereas time and again, while we have received the same answer that there is no money; and, "Whereas we know that time and money was found to improve roads so the M.L.A. for this constituency could have feed hauled for his milk; and,

"Whereas we have that farmers and ratepayers are more important than the member's minks;

"Be it resolved that we, the residents and ratepayers of these districts, protest the very unjust treatment we have received."

These resolutions speak for themselves. I leave it to the readers to draw their own conclusions. Last week I drove over four hundred miles over our Alberta roads, and personally I am disgusted with the Department of Public Works.

JOHN HANNOCHKO,
Lac La Biche.

S.C. EDITOR "CAN'T READ"

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: The August 15 copy of the "Canadian Social Creditor," which carries a denunciation of Smith and his friends by the "Ottawa Citizen" (a paper one-time favorable to S.C.), and Mr. Jacques reply, also carries two short, editorial items indicative of its nature and methods:

No. 1. Quotes Saskatchewan government increased liquor profits with the implication that these are due to vastly increased consumption. There is not one word of the fact that these increases in revenue are largely due to increased taxes on Brewing Companies and beer vendors.

No. 2. Under the heading, "Socialists Can't Read," in a badly garbled paragraph, the editor either exposes his own ignorance or, if he does know better, tries to trade on the supposed ignorance of his readers. From the statement that, "out of 58 men recently appointed to the Civil Service in Britain 19 have never been to a 'well-known public school,'" the editor deduces that "Socialists Can't Read" and states that in Britain today "only 27%" of the population have not attended "well-known public schools."

Since the "well-known public schools" of Britain are private schools where go the privileged youth of the land, readers of the "Canadian Social Creditor," may correctly deduce that its "Editor Can't Read"—or that if he can, he doesn't! Not much anyway!

A. E. SHERRATT,
Mayerthorpe, Alberta.

BEVINGTON REPLIES

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: The letters written in reply to mine by both Mr. Peterson and Mr. Wear illustrate once again that people who have not given sufficient study to a subject to be sufficiently informed, are always ready to try to detract from the character of their opponent rather

than to advance logical arguments in defence of their own theories, if they have any. Surely Mr. Peterson cannot really believe there is anything shameful in winning the membership of the A.F.U. that members of the executive were playing politics. Anyway my charge has been fully justified by the latest development in which the A.F.U. Board has given support to a resolution requesting that Trieste be turned over to the Yugo Slavs; and I should think such action by the Board will take a lot of explaining if the Annual Convention is to be convinced that such action is compatible with the principles of a non-political union.

With regard to Mr. Wear's charge, that I said, "I don't give a damn for the A.F.U.," I wish to say it is absolutely untrue. This charge was fabricated by some members of the executive and no doubt Mr. Wear is ignorantly repeating what he has heard. However, suppose I did give vent to such an expression, it would do no harm to the A.F.U. On the other hand the course followed by the executive at that time and since, has shown that they are the ones who don't give a damn for the A.F.U.

In other words their course of action shows they are following their own ideas and not the ideas of the membership as expressed at their annual convention.

GEORGE BEVINGTON,
Kenno Lodge, Edmonton.

'MAN-BITES-DOG'

ATLANTA, Ga.—It's like the "man-bites-dog" story, this spectacular fight over efforts of the Savannah River Electric Company to obtain government sanction to construct a \$5,000,000 hydro-electric project near Augusta, Ga. The company, a subsidiary of the giant Commonwealth and Southern, has applied to the Federal Power Commission for a permit.

Obviously, it is trying to head off a government controversy along the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority. In fact, Congress has already authorized the construction of a government-owned dam and has appropriated \$5,000,000 for preliminary work.

Strange Sources
The peculiar thing about the story is that the private utility's application aroused a storm of protest, and that some of it came from the strangest sources. For example, the Augusta Chamber of Commerce issued a bitter denunciation.

Its secretary, L. S. Moody, says Augusta business leaders will fight the proposal "with everything we've got."

Moody added that "only development of the Savannah river basin by the United States government will bring to the people of this area the maximum benefits to be derived from this great natural asset."

Think of that coming from a Chamber of Commerce! One would expect it from a labor union—not from a union of business men.

The Augusta "Herald" splashed editorials over its front page, charging the private utility with an effort "to muddy the waters so there may never be any development on the Savannah river."

Senator Richard B. Russell, an extreme conservative, lines up with the government ownership crowd, asserting "it would be better for the Federal government to develop the project," and saying now he will "fight the electric company's proposal to the limit."



By H. ZELLA SPENCER

IT HAS for some time frequently been commented that it has become increasingly difficult to distinguish the country woman from the town or city woman. There was a time not so long ago when it was generally very obvious we were "country cousins." But someone was remarking the other day it would soon be easy again for the ones from the town and city would be wearing a "lean and hungry look" and we country people would be "quite the opposite." The cream and the eggs which are kept at home would be beginning to have their effect!

Possibly so. And possibly town and city people may have begun to realize more than ever how dependent they are on the country; dependent in ways they had not quite realized. On the other hand I fancy some of the country people will be realizing there is more of a mutual inter-dependence than they had thought. Not so long ago, for instance, no self-respecting country woman bought her butter except in scarcity. Now, a very great many get theirs from the town creamery and butter-making has become a chore indulged in only when unavoidable. And now here are some homes over-flowing, not with milk and honey, but with cream. And churning is once more a task.

There are those who are most willing to suffer the extra work or let the milk go to the pigs and suffer all the inconveniences of the farm strike for they are furthering a cause in which they believe and are glad to be doing anything for the cause. And of course there are others not so willing.

Some who are not farmers may have wondered why there has been such a different official strike-attitude in the A.F.U. and the U.F.A. No doubt there are some in each organization not in accord with the official announcement. But why the difference?

Probably the greatest reason for the U.F.A. decision would be that these two bodies are members of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture which in turn is a member

of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture representative of the organized farmers of Canada and so recognized by the federal government. Interested farmers have worked long and hard through the years to build up such an organization, an organization which could speak with strength and authority for the farmers because of the great membership it represented. They feel that it is a weakening of the effort when one organization in one province takes on itself the responsibility of making the direct demands and setting the terms if their demand is not granted.

In this province it seems particularly unhappy that such an occasion has arisen when many had worked for years for the amalgamation of the farm bodies and it was hoped that it was near at hand. At the moment it does not look as though a step forward to that end has been taken.

In Greek the word geometry means earth measurement.

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LABOR DIRECTORY

Look Here for Information Regarding Officers, Meetings, etc. of Trade Unions and Other Labor Organizations in the Province. EDMONTON

<p>Brewery, Flour, Cereal & Soft Drink Workers of America No. 214—Meets each month in Labor Hall, President J. Shiras, 10383 92nd Street, Soft Drink Branch Secretary, 2827 80th Avenue, phone 33916 Secy-Treasurer, J. Flower, 10325 75th Street, phone 10744 95th Street, phone 25941.</p> <p>Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1328, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday, President, W. G. Stanton, 12048 84th St; Vice-Pres., R. J. Mat, 9115 102A Ave.; Sec., L. D. Pollard, 3212 161A Ave.; Rec.-Sec., Chas. J. Blair, 1416 17th St; Treasurer, J. A. & Smith, 11322 95A St.</p>	<p>Garment Workers of America No. 129—United—Meets second Wednesday each month in Labor Hall, President Anne Davidson, 10329 75th Ave. Phone 33315. Recording Secretary, P. G. Williamson, 9345 106A Avenue.</p> <p>Railway Carmen No. 448, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen No. 1 Fire and Allied—Meets second Friday of every month in Labor Hall, President, J. E. Asplund, 12215 111th St; Sec. R. Lewis, 11417 73rd St; Fin. Sec. & Hamilton, 10950 80th Ave.</p> <p>Fire Fighters, No. 209, International Association of Fire Fighters No. 1 Fire and Allied—President, Tom Stevie, 9444 103th St; Edmonton; Secretary-Treasurer, John A. Slaton, 11425 53th Street, Edmonton, phone 12741.</p>
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PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

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FARMERS NOT DIVIDED

"DIVIDE AND CONQUER" has long been the slogan of vested interests and exploiters of the people. It could be expected, therefore, that some attempt would be made to divide the farmers in their non-delivery protest against the refusal of the federal government to appoint a fact-finding board on parity prices.

The *Financial Post*, reliable mouthpiece of Canadian big business and finance, comes through with the front page story that the farm strike in Alberta in reality is a struggle between the Alberta Farmers Union and the United Farmers of Alberta!

The *Post* has hit a long way from the truth. The U.F.A. is not officially backing the strike. But U.F.A. members are in it in nearly every part of the province. Indeed, in some areas where the strike is most effective there were no members of the Alberta Farmers Union. Strike action was taken spontaneously by the farmers in the districts, often on the initiative of members of the United Farmers of Alberta and in some cases by official action of locals of the U.F.A.

It is probably true, as the newspapers and others opposed to the strike claimed in the beginning, that members of the A.F.U. alone could not stage an effective non-delivery strike. But the protest has been effective because for every one member of the A.F.U. who is participating in it there are at least two others who are members of the U.F.A. or of neither organization.

PONTIAC BY-ELECTION

IF THE isolationist, extreme nationalist, anti-Socialist, racist doctrines now being promulgated by the Social Credit party could be expected to obtain support anywhere it would be in some parts of Quebec. Hence the result in the Pontiac by-election.

One of the factors in the election of the candidate backing Social Credit was the saw-off with the Bloc Populaire. In the Compton provincial by-election where a Social Credit candidate had been nominated, he ostentatiously withdrew from the race in favor of the Bloc. In the general federal election in 1945 the Bloc candidate in Pontiac received 4,485 votes. The Bloc had no candidate in Monday's by-election and its support swung in behind the nominee of L'Union des Electeurs, the name by which Social Credit was known in the riding.

The jubilation being expressed by Social Crediters over the Pontiac result may be short lived. If the new member of parliament expresses in the House of Commons some of the sentiments which his colleagues in L'Union des Electeurs have been expressing in various parts of Quebec province, the resulting publicity will give the Social Credit party as much chance of winning seats in the rest of Canada as the Bloc Populaire itself would have.

TYPOGRAPHICAL CASE

THE general public has been given an entirely wrong impression about the position taken by the International Typographical Union in its dispute with the Southam Company. The claim has been made by the publishers that the Union insisted on a clause in its contract with the publishers that would be in violation of Canadian law. The Minister of Labor repeated this charge in the House of Commons.

Stanley Knowles, M.P., showed in parliament that the publishers were misinforming the public and he made the Minister's statement look very foolish indeed. Because on January 30th, 1946, the Typographical Union approved a change in the arbitration clause in the proposed agreement with the publishers which specifically provided for an exception in the operation of the clause in any case where it might violate Canadian law. Not only so, but a large number of newspapers throughout Canada have contracts with the Typographical Union which contain the allegedly offensive clause, including the *Ottawa Journal* published under the Minister of Labor's nose.

The dispute between the Southam company and the Typographical Union arose solely out of the fact that the company decided to run a non-union shop in Winnipeg and expected members of the union in other cities to take it lying down while they waited for their own local unions to be killed off one by one in the future.

EDITORIAL NOTE

It is not surprising that the C.C.F. is supporting the farmers in their mass non-delivery protest. The C.C.F. was born out of the misery and despair which were suffered by farmers and industrial workers in the great depression, and it would be strange indeed if the organization were not now with these groups in their fight to prevent any recurrence of the suffering which they were forced to undergo in that dread period. It is a matter of gratification that the natural response of C.C.F. people has been one of active support to the farmers in their struggle, in contradistinction to the hostile attitude of the Alberta government.

THE THIRD COLUMN

THEY LIKE \$ASK. BONDS

"Regina, Sask., Aug. 27.—Saskatchewan bondholders shuddered with fear. Canada's first socialist government had just been elected and to many, this could only mean the repudiation of bonds, default of interest. Without waiting to see what would happen, they rushed out and sold their securities for whatever they could get.

That was two years ago. Today, records show many of the same people are buying back the same Saskatchewan bonds. For they realize, the C.C.F. government has not impaired the province's credit as they feared it would. Instead, it has enhanced it. The bonds they thought might be worthless are selling at the highest prices in the province's history."—By Beland Honderich, Financial Editor, *Toronto Star*, Aug. 27, 1946.



WAKE UP TOO LATE

"Premier Manning's statement Thursday that the strike was 'ill-advised' drew the reply from Mr. Boutilier that the premier should 'get the facts before giving advice.'

He said it was the farmers themselves that had voted in favor of the strike. 'When we proposed this strike and carried out a poll among the farmers, the premier didn't come forward then . . . but after we stage something he comes forward as a champion of the farmer. We've got to bring about a crisis before they wake up down there. And it's the same in Ottawa.' Mr. Boutilier declared."—*Journal*, Sept. 6, 1946.



REBUKE FOR ANTI-SEMITISM

"Mr. IRVINE: Mr. Chairman, I want to take just one minute. All of us regret that greater opportunity could not be afforded for the discussion of international affairs. The subject was opened very ably by the hon. member for P'eele. He made a speech which was creditable not only to himself but to this house and we would have liked to have followed him with our own views but opportunity does not permit. I regret that at this late hour when we cannot discuss the matter we should have had to finish with what I am going to call the dog's breakfast which we have just listened to. (Speech by Mr. Jacques). There is one point that I want to make in respect to that speech. The hon. gentleman regretted that the fertilizing factories in Germany had been shut down. That is a regrettable thing. I do not know whether I would be in order, sir, in making a motion that this parliament undertake to send the hon. gentleman's speech to Germany, where no doubt great crops will come as a result."—House of Commons Debates, August 31, 1946.



DOUBLE BETRAYAL

"TORONTO, Sept. 4.—'Every time the Labor Minister speaks, he waves the Union Jack in one hand and his union card in the other. He has betrayed both in the present crisis.' 'That 'bold statement' was made here this week by David Lewis, national secretary of the C.C.F., in comments on the Stelco steel strike.'—*Labor*.



ON THE FENCE

"Mr. (A. L.) Smith, (Conservative M.P.) said he was not entirely convinced of the logic advanced by Donald Gordon, Prices Board chairman, in 'arguing that' increases much above 10 cents an hour would end price control. On the other hand he was not prepared to say Mr. Gordon was wrong."—*Calgary Albertan*, August 20, 1946.

FOOTPRINTS

By J. P. Griffin

"Inasmuch as ye did it not"

THE OTHER half of the picture we looked at last week is found in the condemnation of those on the left hand by the Judge. I was sick in prison, hungry, thirsty, and naked, he charges, and you never came near me. Here is a description of Capitalism's failure to recognize in humanity anything else but a tool to be used in the furtherance of its supreme objective, the pursuit of profits.

The British people with the help of their government are now making heroic sacrifices out of their meagre food supplies to provide some relief for the starving masses of Europe. While the well fed Fascists of the Americas, with the aid of their Governments, are preparing to remove all controls, and continue an orgy of eating that would save precious human lives if the foodstuffs were more equally divided. The soft drink industry, for instance, gets more American sugar than UNRRA gets to feed the starving children of the world.

In this fatal decision to make profits its God and goal, capitalism turns its back upon democracy, shuts its eyes to human suffering, and condemns life to outer darkness. We cannot forget the hungry '30's when thousands were hungry, thirsty, unclothed, homeless, and in need of medical care denied to them by the Governments of the day. Just so now, the incentive of private greed so dear to Messrs. Kinnear and his associates is not sufficient to set industry at work with justice to its employees, or to provide the many commodities Canadians need today for even ordinary comforts. Rubber, machinery, foodstuffs, housing materials and clothing, to mention but

a few, are withheld from us because a concession in wages to labor would mean less rake-off for Big Business.

In the 1930's when displaced persons were commonly being driven from one jungle to another, a concentration camp was set up in Regina. There behind the wires patrolled by armed guards were to be found the Canadian victims of the system which has now come to full destructive effect in Europe. In those days the Prime Minister of Canada refused to visit his suppliant prisoners but sent them bombs and rifles instead in the hands of the police. It remained for a Regina school teacher to go into the straw filled arena where the D.P.'s were bedded like so many cattle and offer them his sympathy and assistance. Today R. J. Bennett enjoys his title in security in England, and M. J. Coldwell continues a life of unselfish service to the Canadian people.

The picture that the great Teacher drew for us has so many implications. For like individuals, social systems must answer at the bar of justice for their deeds, be they good or evil. By their fruits, we are told, ye shall know them, and the glory as well as the responsibility of humanity comes that, not only as individuals but as associations of citizens, they can will and plan what that fruit shall be in human experience.

We are faced today with the age old necessity of deciding to whom we will give our allegiance, not only in a personal way, but as members of an organized effort to place the service of humanity as the first charge upon productive effort. With increasing definiteness we make the world what it is, and not only I but WE become responsible for it.

Why All the Heat?

(Continued from page 1)

dent suggestions of the officers of the Union that the city should co-operate . . . (to avoid as much inconvenience as possible)—bleats the Edmonton Journal editorially.

Due to the strike, packers lay off 1200 workers, according to a headline. Those workers will feel real resentment to the farmer who suggests the funny, funny, Edmonton Journal. The same paper had been carrying recent news stories that the packing house workers had just taken a vote on whether or not to strike them. In the circumstances the packing house workers would be voting to cut off the supply of meat as well as milk. It may seem to them worthwhile to co-operate with the farmers against their common enemy.

Not A Little Strike

The plain fact is that the farmers' strike is not a little strike. The fact is just as plain that there are no innocent bystanders in this war any more than in any other war. The fact is equally plain that attitudes such as that taken by the Edmonton City Council and the Edmonton Journal are a contributing cause of strikes today as in the past. "Justified or unjustified" the members of the city council are indignant.

The people of Edmonton, whose representatives the members of the council are, are dependent on the industrial ability of farmers to produce in ever-increasing quantity the food needed in that city. The present farmers' strike asks only for parity in industrial conditions after a fact-finding board finds a basis for that parity. For this, farmers should be thrown into the bastille of Fort Saskatchewan. Farmers are upstarts to challenge the privilege of the city, which is the state of the city of Edmonton as reflected by the unanimous attitude of the City Council and the superior Edmonton Journal!

Doing Something for Himself

Dear Aldermanic and Editorial Friends, the farmers of Alberta are among pioneers in a movement to do something, at long last, about the health of the farmer himself, his family and his business. This strike may not accomplish what the farmer needs, but the present social struggle it must surely come about or there will be no health for the citizens of Edmonton or the farmer.

The farmer is a person, important as an individual and as a group and will proceed progressively to order co-operatively his position in a society of plenty. His strike action is legal and reasonable even if not unanimous.

"Who are they?" roars Ald. Mitchell. "They" are just the organized group of men, and women, and their children, who control most of the equipment and do most of the work that makes possible the feeding of the nation in many important phases, of Ald. Mitchell and those he represents. "They" have been doing this feeding and servicing, "they" feel sure, at less than parity return in cash and privilege, and "they" have decided not to do it longer on those terms. Those who support the injustices, as those who do nothing about them are not "innocent." Indeed in a democracy there can be no "innocence" if wrong endures. It is as simple as that. Why all the heat?

(Editor's Note: Since this was written it has come to my attention that Mayor H. B. Ainlay did not approve the portion of the City Council resolution which expressed indignation over the farm strike, but only of that part which gave the city commissioners authority to regulate the supply of milk to the more necessitous cases.)

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EDMONTON, ALBERTA

SCORE ANTI-LABOR TACTICS OF L.P.P.

TORONTO, (CPA).—The
Toronto Labor Council (CCL)
passed a resolution submitted by
the executive committee "deploring
the divisive and anti-labor action
of the Labor Progressive Party
entering a candidate in the forth-
coming Parkdale federal by-election,"
and calling upon all affiliated
unions to support Ford Brand,
C.C.F. candidate.

Mr. Brand was endorsed by both
the C.C.L. and A.F. of L. councils,
the resolution said, but despite
this the L.P.P. has seen fit also
to nominate a candidate, thereby
aiding the forces of reaction at a
time when organized labor faces
the united opposition of the older
political parties and of employers.

L.P.P. Interference
"I am not interested in party
politics," said Mr. Cotterill, "but
it is ridiculous for a labor body
such as this to say it is not in
politics when the government,
political body, has assumed the
role of employer and is active in
opposing unions affiliated with this
council. When our opponents take
to political action so must we."

"I am opposed to interference
in union affairs by any political
party, including my own, but I
say that the L.P.P. is active in
and that, through local affiliates
with this council, encourage division."

He read a statement by Ron
Miller, vice-president of the Gutta
Percha local of the United Rubber
Workers, denying that the local,
as stated in the press, had called
for a delegate convention of West
Toronto unions to pledge support
for a "labor unity candidate." No
such action had been taken, said
Mr. Miller's statement.

"Robert," chimed another, "why
are you always wishing for things
you haven't got?"

"Why, mother," retorted the
thoughtful lad, "what else can I
wish for?"

Margolus Replaces Ingle As Provincial Treasurer

The appointment of Lorne Ingle
as research secretary to the Na-
tional Office has necessitated his
resignation as Provincial Treasurer
of the C.C.F. in Alberta. The
Provincial Executive is pleased
to announce that
Wolfe Margolus of
Edmonton has con-
sented to act in
this capacity until
the next provincial
convention. Mr.
Margolus has been
active in Edmon-
ton C.C.F. circles
for some time and
at present is chairman of the Ed-
monton Constituency finance com-
mittee. The executive feel that
the movement is indeed fortunate
in having as its treasurer a man
of such wide executive ability and



experience as Wolfe Margolus.
The whole movement will join in
wishing him good luck in his posi-
tion.

Organization meetings

ORGANIZATION MEETINGS

JACK GRIFFIN
Labor Constituency
Monday, Sept. 23—Hudson School.
Tuesday, Sept. 24—Wadena
School.
Wednesday, Sept. 25—Coaldale.
Cardston Constituency
Friday, Sept. 27—Spring Coulee.
Monday, Sept. 30—Woolford.
Tuesday, Oct. 1—Del Bonita.
Friday, Oct. 4—Aetna.
Monday, Oct. 7—W. Butte.
Tuesday, Oct. 8—Hillspring.

A.F.U. Radio Talks

CJCA—10:15 Tuesday
CJOC—10:30 Wednesday
CFCN—9:00 Wednesday
CFGP—7:45 Wednesday

Resigning CCF'ers Hit U. N. Support

VANCOUVER (CPA).—Resignations of three Vancouver mem-
bers of the C.C.F. was the founda-
tion for a report of the *Vancouver
Daily Sun*, headed "Revolt
breaks out in Vancouver C.C.F.
Ranks". The three participants in
the "revolt", R. W. Bullock, T. J.
Bradley and Lloyd Whalen, had
been prominently identified with
the B.C. Trade Union Committee
of the C.C.F. and had lately asso-
ciated themselves with the Toronto
Trotskyist publication, *Labor Chal-
enge*.

In a statement quoted by the *Sun*
the resigned members condemned
C.C.F. support of U.N. and partici-
pation in the federal govern-
ment's "Standing Committee on In-
dustrial Relations", on the ground
that the effect of such policies was
to "seal the workers within capital-
istic structural forms" and to
"hamper the struggle of organized
workers". They attributed to "op-
portunistic careerism" the policies
for which they denounced the C.C.
F. They added that it was their in-
tention to form an organization of
readers of *Labor Challenge*.

Dissenting Views
The trio had freely expressed
their dissenting views within the
C.C.F., said C.C.F. Provincial Sec-
retary Frank McKenzie in a state-
ment issued in reply, but they had
gained few followers. "The C.C.F.
realizes the shortcomings of U.N.O.",
McKenzie said, "but its influ-
ence to the end that U.N.O. may
help to establish peace between the
strong nations and the economic
recovery of the weak."

At the B.C. Convention of the
C.C.F. last April all three had bit-
terly opposed C.C.F. policy on U.N.O.
and Whalen carried the fight to the
C.C.F. National Convention at Re-
gina last month. After the issues
in which he was specially inter-
ested had been dealt with, Whalen re-
quested and was denied the special
privilege of making a general state-
ment of his views.

Strident Attack
The current issue of *Labor Chal-
enge*, prominently marked "Leon
Trotsky Memorial Number", con-
tains a strident attack on the C.C.
F. described as the statement
which Whalen was barred from
making at the C.C.F. National Con-
vention.

In it Whalen condemns the
C.C.F. as the apologist of the British
Labor Party, which has done
no good thing worthy of notice, but
"continues to oppress 600 million
slaves". He accuses as betrayal
C.C.F. support of the recent war
effort and of U.N.O. World War III,
he declares, can be avoided only by
"successful socialist revolutions".
Notable as indicative of Whalen's
former political associations is his
repeated use of the communist ex-
pression "parliamentary fraction"
in his references to the C.C.F. par-
liamentary caucus.

SEE NEW TREND AT I.L.O. CONFERENCE

LABOR GOV'T INFLUENCE

OTTAWA, (CPA).—The
twenty-ninth conference of the
International Labor Organization,
opening in Montreal on September
29th, will have to consider, among
other weighty problems, the posi-
tion of this 51-nation association
in the new United Nations set-up.
The I.L.O. is the only organ of the
League of Nations to survive in-
tact.

Canada sends four official dele-
gates: Hon. Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labor, and A. Mac-
Namara, Deputy Minister, for the
government; Gustave Franco, Sec-
retary of the Quebec Federation
of Labor (A.F. of L.) for labor;
and Harry Taylor, of the Canadian
National Carbor Company, for
management. Advisors attached to
the delegation will include six
from prominent labor bodies: Dr.
Eugene Forsey, Research Director
for the Canadian Congress of
Labor; Andrew Andras, Assistant
Editor of "Canadian Railway Em-
ployee's Monthly"; Hugh Hend-
erson, Vice-President of the Halifax
District Trades and Labor Coun-
cil (A.F. of L.); Victor Anderson,
Secretary of the Winnipeg Trades
and Labor Council; Gerard Picard,
General Secretary of the Cana-
dian and Catholic Federation of
Labor, Quebec City; and William
L. Best, Secretary of the Domini-
on Joint Legislative Committee
of the Railway Transportation
Brotherhoods, from Ottawa.

Labor Government Delegates

The question of adequate labor
legislation for colonies is due for
consideration by the coming con-
ference. A preliminary study of
the problem, which involves wages,
hours and the social condition
of workers in non-self-governing
countries, will pave the way for
more definite action at the 1947
conference.

Three conventions (the treaties
agreed upon by the I.L.O. delegates,
for reference to the legislative
bodies of the respective countries)
are on the conference agenda in
regard to protection of children
and young workers.

Labor governments in the United
Kingdom, New Zealand, Australia
and the Scandinavian countries
may influence the new trend in the
general approach of the I.L.O. to
the workers' problems, observers
note. In the past, "capitalist" gov-
ernment delegates frequently sided
with the management delegates,
leaving labor delegates in a voting
minority. In the new trend, an in-
creasing number of the member
nations this position is now re-
versed. The Soviet Union, where
the relation of the labor union to
the state is unique, has not been
a member of the I.L.O. for several
years.

This conference may also con-
sider the question of a permanent
headquarters. During the war
years Canada played host to the
organization, which set up its
central office in Montreal in 1940.

SEE FRIDAY'S DAILY PAPERS FOR SATURDAY SHOPPING NEWS



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EDMONTON'S OWN STORE

National Convention Report In Printed Form

OTTAWA, (CPA).—The in-
spiration as well as the factual
account of the C.C.F.'s ninth na-
tional convention are encompassed
in a printed Report now avail-
able for all interested readers at
the National Office, 301 Metcalfe
Street, Ottawa.

The Report might be sub-titled
"We Have Nothing to Hide," since
financial balance sheets, a frank
review of our organizational posi-
tion across the country, the amend-
ed constitution, and all convention
resolutions as submitted and as
adopted, are presented in black
and white for easy reference.

Complete Report

Mr. Coldwell's outstanding
Presidential Address, part of
which was carried on a CBC na-
tional hook-up, is included in the
Report. So are the thoughtful and
provocative speeches of two frat-
ernal delegates: Dr. Harry Laid-
ler, Director of the League for
Industrial Democracy, New York;
and Mr. Sam Watson, Executive
Member of the British Labor
Party. David Lewis' survey of
the C.C.F. in Canada's current
political scene is reproduced in
full, along with a table of elec-

tion results during the 1940-1945
period. There are reports from the
party's youth branches—the
CCYM and the newly launched
Co-operative Commonwealth Uni-
versity, Inc. Federation. Sprinkled
through the minutes of proceed-
ings are the names of the out-
standing delegates who contrib-
uted to this highly successful
national gathering: the convention
chairmen and committee members,
and those delegates elected by the
convention body to serve on the
National Council.

The latest expression of C.C.F.
policy on agriculture, labor, inter-
national affairs, housing and other
problems is set forth in the resolu-
tions carried by the convention.

As the best possible over-all
picture of the part the C.C.F. is
playing in the current Canadian
scene, this report will be wel-
comed by many readers. Free
copies have been distributed to
all delegates to the convention,
but an additional quantity has
been printed and is offered for
sale by the National Office. The
price is 40 cents, which includes
postage.

CALGARY IS WELL REPRESENTED AT CONGRESS MEET

IMPORTANT DECISIONS

By Special Correspondent
CALGARY.—Twelve delegates
from local A.F. of L. unions left
last week for Windsor to attend
the annual convention of the
Trades and Labor Congress of
Canada. The convention opened
September 16th.

Delegates are: J. J. O. Murphy
and Alderman George Brown, ma-
chinists; George McDougall, car-
penters; D. B. Mackenzie, motion
picture projectionists; Pete Zacher,
packing house workers; Ollie
Gardner, electricians; Fred Jones
and Gordon Walker, brewery
workers; G. W. Young, malt work-
ers; S. J. Sligo and Dan Mac-
Donald, street railwaymen; and
Gordon Cushing, Calgary Trades
and Labor Council.

The Congress convention this
year promises to be the most im-
portant since its inception as the
convention this year will deter-
mine the future of the Congress.
The Congress executive has re-
solutely stated that it will not be
dominated by internationalists in
the U.S.A. This stand has been
endorsed by most of the Trades
Councils across Canada. The inter-
national of the machinists' union
has demanded that the Congress
suspend the Canadian machinists
union in Canada. The parent
A.F. of L. body in the U.S.A. has
demanded that the Congress sus-
pend the Canadian brewery work-
ers, as the U.S. brewery workers
have joined the C.I.O. This the
Congress has refused to do. The
convention may set a new pattern

for A.F. of L. unions in Canada.
If the internationalists in the States
are adamant in their demands, it
will not be surprising to see the
Congress repudiate the A.F. of L.
and keep most of its affiliated
unions as all-Canadian Federa-
tion of Labor.

Ask More Militant Attitude

Many resolutions have been sent
to the Congress by the various
Trades Councils across Canada,
some of them demanding a more
militant attitude by the Congress,
especially in regard to its yearly
brief to the Canadian Government.

Mr. Ingles, vice-president of the
Electricians International and
chairman of the Trades Congress
Political Action Committee, who
wrote each Trades Council in Cana-
da before the last federal elec-
tion requesting that they endorse
the Liberal government and return
it to power, will no doubt be ap-
palled at such resolutions. It must
be apparent to the Congress exe-
cutive and most Canadian Trades
Councils that by endorsing the
A.F. of L. loses unions to the CIO
(e.g. Calgary Burns Packing
House Workers) is because of a
lack of militancy and because of
a reluctance to face facts and
issues, both political and economic
not only by our national Congress
executive, but by our individual
Trades Councils and local unions.

Racketeering in Women's Garments

NEW YORK.—Racketeering
manufacturers and wholesalers,
operating through "dummies," are
said to be responsible for millions
of dollars of illegal mark-ups in
the women's garment trade.

Their depredations have be-
come known when the O.P.A. announced
that it had enough evidence against
bogus middlemen to send some
prominent individuals to jail.

They're Afraid of Full Employment

By Michael Foot

JUST OCCASIONALLY the City news creeps on the front pages. When that happens it is wise to take notice.

"Worst Wall Street Slump since 1930" is a headline which should shatter the most thick-headed complacency.

It is hard to believe that this is the real beginning of the end of America's post-war boom. Consumer demand must still be enormous. But who can believe that the slump will not come if American capitalism continues to repeat all the follies of the last post-war epoch?

Tipsey with the hallucination of unending boom, the world of American business has cast aside all controls and rejected the modest measures proposed by the President for guarding against a repetition of the fiasco of 1929.

Isn't It Strange

The British Government, on the contrary, has spent part of the first year preparing plans for the future. They have been pushed through in the teeth of Tory sneers and jeers.

We shall need all these plans—and more—if American capitalism is determined to learn nothing from its own irresponsible past.

Here in Britain it is not the fear of slump but the fear of full employment which apparently is troubling some employers.

Full employment is just as bad as permanent unemployment, says the September Review of the District Bank, because it "discounts the need for efficiency in the daily task and destroys incentive."

"The Economist" is more epigrammatic. "Full employment," it says, "will not work without a million unemployed."

In the old soap-box days Socialists "agitators" often claimed that Tories (sorry, "New Democrats") preferred a system of unemployment. It kept wages low and, for example, drove miners down the pits to work for £2 a week. Now the soap-box oratory is confirmed in the financial journals.

Of course, full employment, or the approach towards it, does mean that a tremendous psychological change must take place in the mind of the worker—and the manager.

Hard work is needed to build our new society. We have not yet got as much of it as we need, but the Tories had better stop their bunkering for "the discipline" of unemployment. No one, not even the New Democrats, will ever get miners back into the mines with the whip of penury.

We must try new ways, or go cold.

Soviet Setback

Russian policy in Germany has suffered a severe setback at the municipal elections in Saxony.

Despite the fact that the Soviet-sponsored United Socialist Party possessed facilities for propaganda

unavailable to all other parties, despite the fact that the independent Social Democrats were not allowed any existence at all despite the fact that nearly a third of the voters had only a single list before them, the party backed by the Russians received just less than half the votes cast.

The result is most significant. It may have effects on Russian policy comparable to those which followed the overwhelming anti-Communist vote in the Austrian elections.

After the Austrian experience the Russians determined to push through an enforced fusion of Socialists and Communists in Germany. More and more they appeared to follow a policy of trying to control all Germany through backing the United Socialist Party.

This policy, like most policies of force, does not prove altogether attractive to the victims. If it continues to prove unpopular the Russians might be more willing to co-operate in a united policy for all Germany.

That would be a boon for the Germans, Europe, peace and everybody, including the Russians.

Perhaps it is too early to hope. But it is not too early to congratulate Social Democrats on their courage and independence in the face of terrible odds.

EAST CO-OPS WILL DISCUSS TAX ACT

MEET HERE IN OCTOBER

OTTAWA, (CPA).—How the new federal taxation will apply to the results of varying co-operative structures across the country will be subject of a three-day conference in Quebec beginning September 23rd, when Co-op leaders and officers from the Maritimes, Quebec and Ontario will discuss the interpretation of the new amendments to the Income Tax Act.

Many knotty problems have not been definitely solved. For example the "ploughing back" of patronage dividends for the expansion of the co-operative, at the request of the patron, may or may not render those dividends taxable—nobody knows for sure. Many enquiries from local Co-ops have prompted the calling of the Conference.

The co-operators will not debate the Act with any sense of resignation to the inevitable. If serious obstacles are encountered, Co-op leaders say they will certainly approach the government again for further changes.

Presiding at the Conference will be Ralph Staples, President of the Co-operative Union of Canada, and H. C. Bois, President of Le Conseil Canadien de la Co-operation. Participating will be the provincial officers of the co-operative movement, as well as managers, government supervisors, and legal counsel.

A similar conference in Edmonton, for the Western part of Canada, will be held in the latter part of October.

The jet-propelled P-80 Shooting Star could cross the Atlantic in a single morning.

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Howard Conquergood, steelworkers' union organizer, is doing a magnificent job organizing welfare for the steelworkers. He has hundreds of men and women organized to prepare food, visit the homes of the strikers' families, and even supply school books for the children. His work and that of his colleagues has been a big factor in maintaining morale at a high pitch week in and week out.

Co-op Housing Project For Saskatchewan Veterans

By Doris French

WHEN VETERANS and their families desperately need homes, what is the answer?

In Ottawa, as the Eastern dailies have dramatically described it, they become "commandos"; they seize vacant buildings which, however inappropriate for family use, will serve them better as a winter-time shelter than the garages and trailers they escaped from. Hanratty's League of Veterans brought down on its head the reproach of civil and federal authorities, to both of whom it had appealed for aid. But civic and federal authorities only talked of "law and order," excused their own inaction, and blamed each other.

In Saskatoon, where I visited last month, a totally different solution has been found through the imaginative action of the provincial government. The Veterans Community Apartments is something to see—if you are interested in make-do for a critical emergency. It is more than make-do—it is an experiment in co-operative action which is bound to have a lasting effect on the tenant-participants.

Cafeteria Style

Eighty-eight families which include 70 small children, and 20 single men, are living in the converted RCAF barracks from No. 7 E.F.T.S. They are student veterans and their families, and they are getting by on the federal grant for University and vocational education. They rent 2 and 3 room suites at \$18 to \$35 a month, heat and water supplied. For \$20 a month for an adult, \$5 a month for a child, they get meals served cafeteria style in a common dining room.

The Community Apartments are a Saskatchewan government project, a crown corporation. The government is utilizing every scrap of cast-off RCAF barracks space, in thirty prairie style. They completed Community Apartments in exactly one month last fall, to create a habitation for the students in time for their fall term. This year they are adding new buildings which will provide an additional 44 suites, and over 150 applications for them are on hand.

Student life dominates the Community Apartments. Study is hard work for the returning veterans, and the big lounge, or common room, is used first of all for study and secondarily for recreation.

Everyone was proud when their community won seven scholarships at the close of last year's university term.

Large Nursery

But those seventy youngsters—two-thirds of them under school age—have a very important place in Community Apartments also. They have a large nursery and a "rough room" for inside play, and an outside play yard with swings and leetlers and slides which their veteran fathers made in the community workshop. Each veteran's wife takes her turn in supervising the play of the kindergarten age group, but infants are the responsibility of their own mothers. Twenty-five new babies have been born in these families since Community Apartments opened a year ago.

The person who launched the nursery program is Mrs. Maedi Kals, from Vancouver, an Austrian woman who once directed children's recreation in the beautiful workers' apartments of Vienna before they were destroyed by Deffuss in 1935. She came to Saskatoon for a month last fall, at the request of the Saskatchewan government.

Director in Charge

The government has a director in charge—Mrs. Marguerite LeBeau, (the former Marguerite McCallum who was active in the Edmonton CCYM a few years ago). But she directs very indirectly—she has assisted the families to organize a council, a general assembly and committees to run their own show and to make their own house rules. She says that most of the families came looking for an emergency shelter; the co-operative living idea was not important to them. But the community garden, the socials, Saturday night dances, and the nursery and workshop all point to the spirit which has caught on among these young men and women. Mrs. LeBeau expects that other activities, particularly for the wives, may be attempted this second winter—perhaps dramatic groups or handicrafts.

When I talked to Mrs. LeBeau I asked her if the student occupants of Community Apartments were looking ahead to that time when school will be over and they, with their new skills and educational equipment, will descend on the labor market in the same mass movement which overwhelmed the universities last fall. A placement service is a little beyond their

scope, Mrs. LeBeau admitted, and nobody felt too sanguine about the future. In the meantime they are grateful that one provincial government—the only one of the nine—has planned to the best of its ability to make use of available facilities, in the midst of a nation-wide housing paralysis.

VETS FAIL TO GET HOMES AND JOBS

TORONTO, (CPA).—John Probe, M.P. (C.C.F., Regina) and Bill Temple, Chairman of the Toronto C.C.F. Council, both of them War II veterans, addressed a mass meeting called by the Hamilton Strikers Veterans Committee at Woodland Park, Hamilton, last week. About 3000 attended.

John Probe, M.P., is a veteran with five years service, going overseas as Battery Captain of 15th Field Regiment R.C.A. He served in Normandy and Belgium, returning to Canada to act as Veterans Counsellor in 1945 with the Department of Veterans Affairs, Regina.

John Probe said that "Veteran legislation looks good on paper, but is not realizing the promises to veterans of homes, jobs and security."

Mr. Temple stated that over 3000 out of 8000 unemployed males in Toronto alone, over 35%, were veterans. Not only could many not find jobs, but wages were inadequate when they did get jobs, and their savings were being swallowed up by high living costs.

Calls for Planning

Mr. Probe stated further that "the type of co-operation our service personnel showed in the war must be projected into solving Canada's post war difficulties. Frontal and big corporations must be prevented from splitting the veteran from his fellow worker of the factory, the farm, or the shop. In Saskatchewan, the needs of all citizens are being met by co-operation of all groups. The resources of the province are promoting security and welfare of all citizens not of a privileged minority."

"If veterans want homes, jobs and social security, they must insist on a co-operative plan that is made for all classes in Canada," Mayor Rheame of Windsor, and Mayor Lawrence of Hamilton, also spoke.

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They All Loved Jimmy Maxton

"JIMMY" MAXTON was a glorious failure. A man who might easily, in different circumstances, have been a British Prime Minister, he ended as the leader of a tiny I.L.P. group in the House of Commons, with little influence on events.

But he was loved and revered alike by the famous and by many thousands of men and women in crowded cities and buried hamlets.

Born on June 22, 1885, he became an M.A. at Glasgow University, then a school teacher, a Socialist agitator and organizer, a conscientious objector during the first world war, an inhabitant of Calton Jail. He was elected to Parliament in 1922 for Bridgeton, then an area of miserable houses and squalid dens — almost the worst in the British Isles.

The House of Commons took him to its heart. With great personal charm and a genius for friendship, James Maxton — although always in a minority — had no enemies, but a host of colleagues of all parties and professions, rich and poor, with whom over a cup of tea he could talk out the problems of the world with grace and comradeship, but whom across the floor of the House of Commons he could lash with a tongue of scorn.

But there was never malice in his words. Much more wounding to his adversaries — save that some of them never realized it — was the frequent touch of pity.

He was a bizarre sight, with his tall, stooping figure, sawn complexion, his lank hair, his characteristic mannerism of the lock drooping over his right ear and his challenging index finger jabbing home his point with a viciousness that his voice denied.

Jail Memory

In later years Maxton seemed a part of the House of Commons. He could, in fact, fill the House by rising to speak — a distinction he shared with Winston Churchill and Lloyd George.

No occasion demanding good humor, wit, and a noble bearing was complete without him. Wit, and the capacity to make the best out of a bad job, Jimmy had in abundance.

He used to tell a story against himself of when he was in Calton Jail. Out on exercise parade, his fellow convicts tried to find out, in whispers, all about him.

As the gloomy procession walked round the yard the prisoner behind Maxton persisted: "What are you in here for?"

"Sedition," replied Maxton.

"Right! Disgusting. You ought to be hanged for that," came the answer. Jimmy was surprised and hurt — until, at their next meeting, he discovered that his fellow-convict had thought he said "Seduction!"

Maxton's saturnine face used to

BY LONDON DAILY HERALD Columnist

light up with a delightful smile as he told his story.

A Bachelor Flat This jail experience — he was sentenced in 1916 to 12 months for sedition — had a permanent effect on his health.

In London, James Maxton, with his friends, Campbell Stephen and George Buchanan, set up in a bachelor flat in Prince of Wales-road, Battersea.

The Three Musketeers they were called, and in 1922, when the cry of "Who Goes Home?" had echoed through the Commons, these Clydeside M.P.'s could often be seen making their way across Palace Yard and boarding a south-bound train.

Theirs was no luxury flat; it had three rooms, a kitchen and bathroom.

There Maxton, Campbell Stephen and Buchanan lived a communal life, doing their own cooking, washing and shopping.

Campbell Stephen did the buying, and he once admitted that he, too, scrubbed the floors, finding that a harder task than drafting an Act of Parliament.

A Cheery Place Prof. Laszlo once suggested that the flat was furnished exclusively with cigarettes boxes — for Maxton was a chain smoker.

Certainly it wasn't a tidy flat, but it was a cheerful place; good pictures on the wall, the crockery bright and attractive.

In 1935 Maxton announced his engagement to Madeleine Glaser, holder of a B.A. degree who came to the flat to help with his correspondence.

They married, and she helped him with his work for years. He married once before, in 1919, and leaves behind another Jimmy, his son.

Maxton came to the House of Commons with the Clydeside brigade, and his best work was done with them on unemployment and kindred subjects. But he was never a shrewd politician and tactician, and as the I.L.P. group's breakaway from the first Labor Government in 1924 became more inevitable, the influence of the I.L.P. became less.

Once the I.L.P. might have stood against the world. The majority of Labor M.P.'s were I.L.P. men. They led the Labor Party.

But, once, by its own volition, it decided to leave the Labor Party, the spell of the I.L.P. was broken. The charm and sincerity of James Maxton continued, nevertheless, to be potent over all who knew him, worked with him or even fought against him.

External Dilemma In black and white it is not easy to assess his full influence, but it is clear that he made easier the practical work of other men.

As an agitator he helped to lay the foundations of the present un-

precedented Labor majority in Parliament.

As an orator he stirred the conscience of his fellow-countrymen and like a modern John the Baptist made the way for the great change. But he had no liking for administration.

The story of his life's work poses the eternal dilemma of all reformers — to rouse, to rebel, to build? James Maxton chose to become and to remain a rebel agitator. As such, and as a man of great character, he takes his place with all the others who contributed fine and sincere gifts to the Labor Movement.

We Remember

To that work and sincerity Mr. Joseph Westwood, Secretary of State for Scotland, paid this tribute:

"I have known him almost the whole of my political and administrative life. I worked with him in the early days of the Socialist Movement, and as a propagandist when the advocacy of Socialism was not the easy task that it is today. There was no more lovable person in the Movement than James Maxton, no finer advocate of Socialism, particularly of its ethics and its ideals."

"His obvious sincerity was unsurpassed by anyone I know in the Movement. His is a great loss very difficult to replace, and I and so many others, mourning now the passing of a personal friend, will ever remember the great work he has done for the Movement and his fight for the working class."

A BIT OF Nonsense

"I want an E string for my violin," said the G.I. in a London music store.

The girl brought all the violin strings in the shop.

"Pick it out yourself," said she, "I can't tell the blinking 'Es from the shes."

Joek had wandered off to another church, and his troubled dominie was striving to bring him back into the fold.

"Why weren't you at the kirk on Sunday?" he diplomatically inquired of the wandering brother.

"I was at Mr. MacGregor's kirk," Joek airily replied.

"Now, Joek," patiently reasoned the clergyman, "I don't like your running around to strange kirks like that. Not that I object to your hearing Mr. MacGregor, but I'm sure you widna like your sheep straying into strange pastures."

"Reverend," was the calm rejoinder, "I widna care a straw—if it was better grass."

A worried father hurried to his teenage son's hospital bedside. The lad had a broken leg and myriad cuts on his bruises. "What happened, son?" asked the father. "Did you have an accident coming home from your girl's house?"

"No," the boy groaned. "Well, how did it happen?" persisted the father.

"We were jitterbugging," the boy explained, "when her old man came in. He's deaf and couldn't hear the music—so he threw me out the window!"

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CHESTER BLOOM, one of CBC's Ottawa commentators is a frequent contributor to the weekly "Capital Report" which brings listeners a review of news from Ottawa, London and Washington, on Sunday morning over the CBC Trans-Canada network.

Australia's Socialized HEALTH PLAN

By Lorne Ingle

CARRYING out its election promises to the people, the Australian Labor government has announced plans for a socialized health scheme under which free medical service will be available to every man, woman and child in Australia without regard to their ability to pay.

There will be no compulsion under the scheme for either doctors or patients. The plan does not envisage the nationalization of the medical profession.

Basis of the scheme will be the establishment throughout the Commonwealth of medical centres where free medical diagnosis and treatment will be given. Additional proposals call for the use of flying doctors and mobile medical units in remote areas and for the establishment of training schools for pathologists, bio-chemists, radiologists, technicians and other specialists.

Free to Choose Doctor

Both doctors and patients will

be free to make private arrangements outside the service. Doctors now in practice will be given the opportunity to join in the service on either a part time or full time salary basis. Precautions will be taken to make sure that doctors do not make private profits from the service.

The Commonwealth does not propose to take over any hospitals but will seek full co-operation with the state hospitals.

Before legislation can be introduced covering the plan it will be necessary for the government to obtain additional social service powers which it plans to seek in a national referendum to be held conjointly with the elections this month.

The socialized health plan is a long step forward for the people of Australia. The Commonwealth has had no "panel" system of medical contributions similar to that in England nor any national health insurance plan.

First Pickpocket: "What are you reading that fashion book for?"

Second Pickpocket: "Well, we've got to know where all the pockets are, haven't we?"

At five a.m. a four-year-old awoke and asked his mother to tell him a story.

"Quiet," said mother. "Daddy will be home in half an hour and tell us both one."

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"Personal Stuff" Support for Farm

(Continued from page 1)

get a better Tory leader than Manning?"

The farm strike was scheduled to begin at midnight on Friday, September 6th. On Thursday morning, the 5th, the officials of the Alberta Farmers Union dispatched a last minute appeal to Prime Minister King to give assurance that a fact-finding board would be set up. That afternoon Premier Manning came out with the blast that gave the newspapers their headline, "Manning Scores Strike Move." On the same day the Minister of Agriculture in Saskatchewan issued a statement. He hoped the federal government would take action to prevent the strike by granting the very reasonable request of the farmers for a fact-finding board to determine parity prices. Mr. Nollet's statement was that of a man close to the farmers who understood their needs and wanted the world to know that he and the government he represented was with them in their fight. Premier Douglas later expressed himself similarly. I suggest that in both Saskatchewan and Alberta the government leaders in their statements were "doing what comes naturally." They were revealing their real feelings on the issues involved in the strike.

Premier Manning must take a good part of the blame for the strike. The strike was scheduled to start Friday at midnight. Thursday morning the A.F.U. sent its final appeal to Prime Minister King. Picture Mr. King with the wire on his desk, trying to make up his mind what to do about it. A secretary comes in with the afternoon paper. "There is something here which may help you with that farm strike situation, sir," he says. "Premier Manning of Alberta has come out very strongly against it." The Prime Minister picks up the Ottawa Citizen or Journal and looks at the story. "Mmmmm... Manning can't think it off as a very serious threat or he wouldn't have taken a stand like this. Guess it's just a handful of firebrands who won't hurt anybody but themselves. Probably fizzle out in a day or two. Guess we'll let them stew in their own juice." It may not have happened just exactly like that, but that Mr. Manning's blast against a strike before it had begun did influence the attitude of the Ottawa government none can doubt. Nothing could have done more to prejudice the case of the farmers at a critical moment than the Manning statement. As the farmer quoted in the People's Weekly news columns last week said, "the timing was perfect" to do the farmers' cause the greatest possible harm.

Of course a fellow can get a lot of credit from the daily newspapers for having the "courage" and "backbone" to take a stand against a section of the people who are putting up a fight against economic or social injustice. But I wonder if any farmer or industrial worker can think of a single occasion when a leader has been patted on the back by the millionaire press for fighting on the side of a struggling people? But let a leader who has climbed out of obscurity on the backs of the common people turn against them in a crisis and what a hero he becomes! God give us more men in public life whose "courage" and "backbone" is made of the stuff that keeps them true to the people who put them where they are!

(Continued from page 1)

strike, and had voiced his disapproval at the meeting of the city council. Although the statements of the "indignant" aldermen were quoted at some length in the press no reference was made to the stand taken by Mayor Ainsley. It was explained. Following the report of the city council meeting which appeared in the Edmonton Journal, the Mayor had issued a statement, which the press had yet failed to publish.

Several members expressed their indignation over the unfair action of the Edmonton Journal in refusing to publish either the statement of the C.C.F. Provincial Leader or that of the Mayor. The executive was instructed to write a letter to the Journal editor expressing resentment toward this unethical practice.

Reports

J. H. Dowler reported on organization work and Mrs. Edith Rogers and John Burke told of the financial and social success of the C.C.F. booth at the exhibition. The executive was instructed to contract for another booth next year. It was also announced that the C.C.F. Women's Club would hold a tea and bazaar in the Empire Room of the Hudson's Bay Company on Thursday, October 31. The resignation of Lorne Ingls from the executive was accepted with regret and a letter of appreciation was ordered sent to him. Mr. Ingls is now research secretary at the C.C.F. national office in Ottawa.

John Burke presided at the meeting.

60,000 Taking

(Continued from page 1)

Agriculture, sent the following telegram to Prime Minister King:

Reasonable Objective

"Farmer unrest is growing rapidly here in Alberta and will very quickly reach very unhappy proportions. Already over 30% of our acreages are closed and the number is mounting rapidly. Many other businesses are being likewise affected. Farmer organization officials advise us that although there are several points of grievance, their major grievance would be that if our Dominion Government were to definitely and quickly promise them a fact-finding board, which board would make proper surveys and report findings. Their main objective is so reasonable that it should not be difficult for your government to grant it and we strongly urge you to quickly make this commitment on behalf of your government and the Ministers whose departments are most vitally concerned."

A.F.U. officials report that there has been a generous response to the appeal for strike funds and money for this purpose continues to come in, much of it from farmers who have not been members of the A.F.U.

Resent Intimidation

Resentment is felt in many parts of the province over the handling of charges against picketers by the Attorney General's Department. It is charged that proceedings are being rushed through without proper summons and without any opportunity to obtain witnesses, and that the fines are excessive.

Although appealing to strikers to exhibit restraint and discipline in the picket lines and to keep within the law, a radio

spokesman of the Strike Committee on Tuesday expressed resentment over what he called intimidation by the Attorney General's department.

Other incidents are serving to make the farmers feel that the whole provincial government organization is against them in their fight. Criticism is being directed to the statement issued by the Chairman of the Public Utilities Board containing an implied threat of legal action against milk producers if they fail to deliver milk to the cities.

Premier's Statement Hurt

Greatest resentment is still felt over the statement issued by Premier E. C. Manning while the farmers were waiting for a reply from Prime Minister King to their final appeal for action that would prevent the strike. It is felt that the Premier's prejudicial statement must have given the Prime Minister the impression that the strike threat was not serious.

"Manning might have prevented the strike if instead of his damaging statement to the press he had called King on the telephone and appealed for assurance that a board would be appointed," an Edmonton district farmer told the People's Weekly. "His statement had the opposite effect. It gave King the cue to do nothing."

Entering its third week the strike shows no sign of abating but is steadily growing in intensity throughout Alberta.

Coast-to-Coast

(Continued from page 1)

ance on C.C.F. platforms with the full consent and authority of the British Labor Party is a further indication of the bond existing between the democratic socialist parties of the United Kingdom and Canada.

Before arriving in Canada Mr. Watson will attend the A.F. of L. convention in Chicago on October 6 and 7 as a fraternal delegate. He will begin his Canadian tour on October 20th, and will address public meetings in every province and in most of the larger centres. His itinerary is now being planned in detail.

Mining Experience

Mr. Watson comes from a family of miners, and is secretary of the Durham Miners Federation. He has travelled extensively; he visited the Soviet Union a few years ago, and has recently been a member of British delegations surveying the economic position of Germany, Italy and other war-ravaged European countries.

In Regina during the August convention Mr. Watson delighted listeners with his pungent humor and his common-sense description of the advent of socialism in Great Britain. He said that the Englishman, sitting quietly by his radio during the election campaign, was not taken in by Conservative-inspired boogies, but judged the constructive platform offered by Labor on its own merits, and decided in its favor.

Farmer Demands

(Continued from page 1)

ment appointed such a committee to find "parity" between workers and farmers incomes in that province.

Reasonable Demands

Demands of both farmers and workers now on strike are "legitimate and reasonable," Mr. Goldwell said. He declared that "failure of the government to plan is responsible for the unrest and feeling of insecurity."

Mr. Goldwell recalled the fight of C.C.F. Members of Parliament against the taxation of co-operatives; the removal of milk subsidies; the 12½ per cent farm machinery price rise, and the suppression of labor. "The retard and program of the C.C.F. stand as a beacon pointing the way out of the crisis."

"We must break the power of monopoly and plan our economy for abundance and for the welfare of all our people," he said.

B.C. and Ontario C.C.F. Endorse Farmer Demands

By JAY POWLEY

VANCOUVER, (CPA).—The

farm strike, like the industrial strikes, is a direct answer to the \$5-a-ton boost in the price of steel and other price increases, declared a statement issued here last Saturday by the executive of the C.C.F. (B.C., Yukon Section).

The action taken by the Alberta farmers, continued the statement, expresses the farmer's claim that his interests must be considered in connection with the present change in the price structure.

The strike also serves notice that the farmer will not submit to a return to depression conditions caused by the inequitable division on the nation's wealth production.

The C.C.F. executive members "welcomed the strike and endorsed the demand of farmers for a federal commission on farm prices."

Such an inquiry, it was said, should establish the basis for all farm commodities. These floor prices should cover the costs of production and provide the farmer with a bulwark against coming depression conditions.

TORONTO, Ontario, September

12, 1946—The Provincial Executive of the Ontario C.C.F. has issued the following statement in support of the strike initiated by the Alberta Farmers' Union:

"The provincial executive of the Ontario C.C.F. considers that the request of the Alberta Farmers Union that the government establish a permanent fact-finding board to determine parity prices is a reasonable one. We are convinced that such a board, representative as the farmers union suggests, of farmer, labor, and business organizations and the government, could obtain information and make recommendations which would be very useful in stimulating production and consumption, improving nutritional and living standards, and stabilizing our economy. We support the Farmers Union in their constructive request and urge the government to carry out their suggestions. There is no reason why the board should not be appointed, unless the government is afraid to face its findings."

THE SOUTHAM'S

Say Their

IMPORTED STRIKEBREAKERS ARE "UNION" MEN

Percy Bengough, President Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Says:

"Claims made by the Southam Press that their papers are being produced by union printers of the National Printing Trades Union, affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labor at Ottawa, are, to say the least, misleading. Strike-breakers calling themselves union men neither fool the people of Canada or make their crime against organized labor the less."

"The Canadian National Printing Trades Union or the Canadian Federation of Labor are big sounding titles, representing a combined membership, as shown in official government reports, of 200 members. Even if one includes the directors and managers of the Southam chain, it is still a small and doubtful union, and still not sufficient to fool the public."

57 UNION Printers (20 War Veterans), solid citizens of Edmonton, fired from the Southam (Edmonton Journal "independent" and Edmonton Bulletin after years of service. Their jobs have been taken by

IMPORTED STRIKEBREAKERS

Edmonton Typographical Union No. 604

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